

CAccidentia ex Stanbrigiana editione
nuper recognita & castigata lima Robe-
ti Whitintoni Lichfeldiensis in florentis-
sima Oxoniensi academia Laureati.



Evidently supplies

from 23,148a

looks address in view.



How many partes of reason be there: *biſſ.*
Nowne/ pronowne/ verbe/ participle/ ad-
uerbe/ coniunctyon/ prepoſition/ & inter-
iectyon. Of the which. *biſſ.* *iii.* be decli-
ned: nowne/ pronowne/ & participle with
caſe/ and verbe onely without caſe. Theſe other foure
aduerbe/ coniunctyon/ prepoſition & interiectyon be vn-
declined. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne: for he is a parte *Nowne.*
of reaſon declined with caſe. And the name of euery
thyng ſe may be felte/ ſeen/ herde or vnderſtande/ is in
latyn a nowne propre or appellatyue. ¶ How knowe ye *Propre.*
a nowne propre: for his ſignificacyon accordeth but to
one thyng/ though it appere ſe the voyce ſomtyme ac-
cordeth to many/ as *Johſſ.* *Thomas.* *London.* *Temes.*
With other propre names. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne *Appellat*
appellatyue: for bothe his voyce & his ſignificacyon
accordeth to many thynges/ as a mā/ a beest/ a towne/
a flode/ with other lyke. ¶ Of nownes ſome be ſubſtan-
tyues/ ſome be adiectiues/ & ſome be relatiues. ¶ How *Subſtan*
knowe ye a nowne ſubſtantyue: for he may ſtande by
hymſelfe without helpe of another worde/ and is de-
clined in latyn with one artycle/ as *hic* magiſter/ or
with two at the moost/ as *hic* et *hec* ſacerdos. ¶ How *Adiecty*
knowe ye a nowne adiectyue: for he may not ſtande
by hymſelfe without helpe of another worde/ & is de-
clined in latyn with thre artycles in one caſe/ as *hic* et
hec et *hoc* ſeipſe/ or with thre dyuers endinges: as *bo-
nus* *bona* *bonū*. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne relatyue: *Relatyue*
for he maketh rehersyng of a thyng ſpoken of be-
fore/ and that that is reherſed of the relatyue is called
the antecedent. ¶ How many thynges longe to euery
nowne: *ſpex.* *forme.* *ſygure.* *gendre.* *nōbre.* *perſone.*

**Prima-
tyue.**

**Deriu-
tyue.**

**Mascul-
lyne.**

feminyne

Neutre.

**Comyn
of two.**

**Comyn
of thre.**

Eppcene.

Dubyn.

and case. ¶ How many formes of nouns ben there? Two. The primatyue / and the deriuatyue. ¶ How knowe ye a nomine primatyue: for he is not formed of an other worde / as this nomine Aurū. ¶ How knowe ye a nomine deriuatyue: for he is formed of an other worde / as this nomine Aureus. ¶ How many figures of nouns ben there? Thre. The symple as magnus. the compounde / as magnanimus. the decopounde / as magnanimitas. ¶ How many genders of nouns ben there: vij. the masculyne / the feminyne / the neutre / the comyn of two / the comyn of thre / the eppcene / & the dubyn genere. ¶ How knowe ye a nomine of þ masculyne genere: for he is declyned with this artycle hic / as hic magister: & in thynges hauynge lyfe he betokeneth onely the male. ¶ How knowe ye a nomine of the feminyne genere: for he is declyned with hec / as hec musa: & in thynges hauynge lyfe he betokeneth onely the female. ¶ How of þ neutre genere: for he is declyned with hoc / as hoc scamnū. ¶ How of the comyn of two genders: for he is declyned with hic & hec / as hic & hec sacerdos. ¶ How of þ comyn of thre genders: for he is declyned with hic hec and hoc / as hic et hec et hoc felix. ¶ How of the eppcene genere: for vnder one voyce & one artycle he comprehendeth bothe the male and the female / as hic passer / hec aquila. ¶ How of the dubyn genere: for he is declyned with hic vel hec / as hic vel hec dies. ¶ How many nombres ben there? Two. the synguler / and the plurell. ¶ How knowe ye the synguler nombre: for he spekerh but of one thyng / as a man. ¶ How knowe ye the plurell nombre: for he spekerh of many thynges / as men. ¶ How many psones ben there? Thre. The fyrst / the seconde / and the thyrde

UMI

accusatpue case: for he cometh after a verbe & answereth to the questyon Whome or What. Also in With a to Wyll serue to the accusatpue case. And in Without a to Wyll serue to the ablatpue case. ¶ How knowe ye the vocatpue case? For he is called or spoken to. ¶ How knowe ye þ ablatpue case? In With/by/through/for/from/fro/than/and by after the comparatpue degree be sygnes of þ ablatpue case. For withstandynge some of them be other whyles sygnes of other case. ¶ After a nowne adiectpue/verbe adiectpue/participle/gerundpue or supyne: is the sygne of the ablatpue case With a preposicion. ¶ How many declensions of nownes be there: fyue. The fyrst/the seconde/the thyrde/the fourth/and the fyfth.

Fyrst declension.

How knowe ye the fyrst declension of nownes: For the genytpue and the datpue case synguler/the nominatpue and the vocatpue case plurell endeth in æ diphthonge/the accusatpue in am/the vocatpue and the ablatpue in a/the genytpue plurell in arum/the accusatpue in as/the datpue & the ablatpue in is. But of these nownes in these verses folowynge in abus.

Abus dant anima dea filia mulaq; nata
Cum domina famula libertaq; iungas equabus
His addas asina/bis plura videbis in usu.

Poeta.

¶ **Ad** hoc poeta/gtō huius poete/dtō huic poete/actō hunc poetam/verō o poeta/ablō ab hoc poeta. In plurali nō hī poete/gtō horū poetarū/dtō his poetis/actō hos poetas/vocatiuo o poete/ablatiui ab his poetis.

Musa.

¶ **Ad** hec musa/gtō hui⁹ muse/dtō huic muse/accusatiui hanc musam/vocatiui o musa/ablatiui ab hac musa. In plurali nominatiui he muse/genitiui harum musarum/datiui his musis/accusatiui has musas.

*prole. de ratione diphthongarū. di
simulatio gerandi et audi. aff. et platon notandi et
notandi in p̄nt de diphthongis finali in i notati
et*

sag/betō o muse / abltō ab his musis. ¶ How knowe **Seconde**
 ye the seconde declension of nouns: for the genytyue declension
 case synguler / the noiattyue & the vocattyue plurel ende
 in i / the datyue & the ablatyue synguler in o. p accusa-
 tyue in um. Whan the noiattyue case synguler endeth
 in r or in um / the vocattyue shall be lyke hym. Whan p
 nominattyue endeth in us / the vocattyue shall ende in e /
 excepte deus and agnus: that make the vocattyue lyke
 the nominattyue. Also filius p maketh fili / & Whan the
 nominattyue case endeth in ius: yf it be a ppe name of
 a man the vocattyue shall ende in i / as hic bñcius / voca-
 tiuo o bñci: the genytyue plurel in oz / the datyue & the
 ablatyue in is / the accusatyue in os. ¶ Also nouns of *Inuentū fallit:
sed non in fr:
quenti ysa.*
 the neutre gēdre of what declension soeuer they be / shall
 haue thre cases lyke in bothe nombres / p noiattyue / the
 accusatyue and the vocattyue / & these thre cases in the
 plurel nombre / yf they be declyned shall ende in a / ex-
 cepte ambo & duo / that make p neutre in o. ¶ In plali **Duo.**
 ntō duo due duo / gtō ozū arū oz / drō obus abus obus /
 actō duos duas duo / betō o e o / abltō obus abus obus.
 Lyke wyle is ambo declyned. ¶ Stō hic magister / gtō **magister**
 hui⁹ trī / drō huic tro / actō hunc trī / betō o ter / abltō ab
 hoc tro. In plali ntō hi trī / gtō horū troz / drō his trīs /
 actō hos tros / betō o trī / abltō ab his trīs. ¶ Stō hec **fagus.**
 fagus / gtō huius fagi / drō huic go / actō hanc gū / betō
 o ge / abltō ab hac go. In plali ntō he gi / gtō harū goz /
 drō his gīs / actō has gos / betō o gī / abltō ab his gīgīs
 ¶ Stō hoc scammū / gtō huius ni / drō huic nō / actō hoc **Scammū.**
 num / betō o nū / abltō ab hoc nō. In plali noiatiuo hec
 na / gtō horū nozū / drō his nīs / actō hec na / betō o na /
 abltō ab his nīs. ¶ Nouns adiectyues of p first de-
 clension & the second be declyned after this nowne bon⁹

Bonus. **C** Atō bon⁹ bona bonū / gto nī ne nī / dō no ne no / actō
num nā nū / bctō ne na nū / abltō no na no. In plālī ntō
nī ne na / gto nozū narū nozū / dō nis / actō nos nas na /
Thynde
declēson. bctō nī ne na / abltō nīs. **C** How knowe ye þ thynde de-
clenſon of noʷnes: for the genytpue caſe ſynguler en-
deth in iſ / the datyue in i / the accuſatyue in em / the vo-
catyue ſhall be lyke the nominatyue (excepte in greke
woʷdes) þ ablatyue in e / ſomtyme in i / ſomtyme bothe
in e and in i. The noiſatyue / the accuſatyue / and the da-
tyue in eſ / yf it be the neutre in a / the genytpue plurall
in um / oʷ in ium / the datyue and the ablatyue in buſ.

C Theſe noʷnes in theſe verſes ſolowynge make the
accuſatyue caſe ſynguler bothe in em and in im.

Em dat et im turrīs / torquīs cum bure ſecuriſ.

Et riſtiſ puppiſ ſebriſ peluiſq; bipenniſ.

C Theſe noʷnes in theſe verſes ſolowynge make the
accuſatyue ſynguler in im onely.

Que in im ſola
actiū emittunt
faciunt ablati-
uum in ſola.

Hec dant im tantum: tigrīſ / tibrīſ / tiberiſq;

Baguderīſ / tuſſiſ / ſirtiſ / biſ / ſicq; caribdiſ.

Neapoliſ / ſiriſ / thetiſ / ac thetiog adde

Œcula que recto dant iſ ſunt conſocianda.

Floſ. **C** Atō hīc floſ / gto hui⁹ riſ / dō hui⁹ ri / actō hūc rem /
bctō o floſ / abltō ab hoc re. In pluralī ntō hī reſ / gto
hozū flozū / dō hiſ iſuſ / actō hoſ reſ / bctō o reſ / abltō

Munus. ab hiſ iſuſ. **C** Atō hoc mun⁹ / gto hui⁹ munerīſ / dō
hui⁹ ri / actō hoc nuſ / bctō o nuſ / abltō ab hoc re. In plu-
ralī ntō hec ra / gto hozū rā / dō hiſ ribuſ / actō hec ra /

Sacerdoſ. bctō o ra / abltō ab hiſ rib⁹. **C** Atō hīc et hec ſacerdoſ /
gto hui⁹ oſiſ / dō hui⁹ ri / actō hūc & hāc oſē / bctō o doſ /
abltō ab hoc et ab hac oſe. In plālī ntō hī et hec reſ / gto
hozū & harū oſū / dō hiſ tū⁹ / actō hoſ et haſ reſ / bctō

Omnīſ. o reſ / abltō ab hiſ oſib⁹. **C** Atō hīc et hec oſiſ et hoc oſē /

gto hui⁹ ois / dto huic oi / actō hūc et hāc oēm et hoc oē /
 bctō o ois et o oīe / abtō ab hoc et ab hac & ab hoc oīm.
 In plālī ntō hi et he omnes et hec oīa / gto hōz et harū
 et hōz oīm / dto his oībus / actō hōz et hās oēs vel oēs
 et hec oīa / bctō o oēs et o oīa / abtō ab his oīb⁹. ¶ How
 knowe ye the fourth declension of nownes: for the ge- **Fourth**
 nytyue case synguler / the nominatyue / the accusatyue **declēson.**
 and the vocatyue plurell ende in us / the datyue syngu-
 ler in ui / the accusatyue in um / & vocatyue shall be lyke
 the nominatyue / the ablatyue in u / the vocatyue plu-
 rel in uum / the datyue & the ablatyue in ib⁹. But these
 nownes in these verses folowynge make in ubus.

Plurali ternis et sextis dant ubus artus

Dortus acus questus trib⁹ et lacus et specus arcus

Darcus adde verus & specu quercus quoq; ficus.

¶ Actō hec manus / gto hui⁹ manus / dto huic manui / **Manus.**
 actō hāc manū / bctō o manus / ablatiūo ab hac manu.
 In plālī ntō he manus / gto harū manūū / dto his ma-
 nibus / actō hās man⁹ / bctō o manus / ablatiūo ab his
 manibus. ¶ Actō hoc cornu / gto huius cornu / dto huic **Cornu.**
 cornu / actō hoc cornu / vocatiūo o cornu / ablatiūo ab
 hoc cornu. In plurali ntō hec cornua / gto hōz cornūū /
 dto his cornibus / actō hec cornua / vocatiūo o cornua /
 abtō ab his cornibus. ¶ How knowe ye the fyfth de- **fyfth de-**
 clenston of nownes: for the nominatyue and the voca- **clēson.**
 tyue synguler / the nominatyue / the accusatyue & the
 vocatyue plurell ende in es / the genytyue and the da-
 tyue case synguler in ei / the accusatyue in em / the abla-
 tyue in e / the genytyue plurell in erum / the datyue and
 the ablatyue in ebus. All nownes of the fyfth declen-
 son lacke the genytyue / the datyue and the ablatyue
 case plurell / excepte these in these verses folowynge.

Quinte cuncta carent ternis sextis gentilibsq;
 Plurali nisi maneries faciesq; dies res
 Progentes actes species sic meridiessq;
 meridiess **C**etō hic meridiess/gtō hui⁹ ei/dtō huic ei/actō hunc
 em/verō o es/ablō ab hoc e. In plurali ntō hī es/gtō
 hōrū erū/dtō hīs ebus/actō hōs es/verō o es/ablō ab
 hīs ebus. **C**etō hec res/gtō huius rei/dtō huic rei/
 actō hanc rem/verō o res/ablō ab hac re. In plali ntō
 he res/gtō harū rerū/datiuo hīs rebus/actō has res/
 verō o res/ablatiuo ab hīs rebus.

Res.

Now knowe ye a pronowne: for he is a parte of
 reason put for a nowne / and betokeneth no cer-
 tayne thyng of hymselfe / but by þ waye of shewyng
 or rehersyng. **H**ow many pronownes be there: xv.
 ego / tu / sui / ille / ipse / iste / hic / is / meus / tuus / suus /
 noster / vester / nostras / and vestras. To these may be
 added certayne cōpoundes: as istic / idem / and hicine.
 Of the whiche all lacke the vocatyue case / excepte tu /
 meus / noster / and nostras.

Deficiunt quinto casu pronomina cuncta

Tu meus et noster cum nostras excipiuntur.

How many thynges longe vnto a pronowne: vij. as
 to a nowne / forme / fygure / gendre / nombre / persone / &
 case. **H**ow many formes of pronownes be there: ij.
 the primatyue and the deriuatyue. **H**ow knowe ye a
 pronowne primatyue: for he is not formed of an other
 worde: as ego / tu / sui. **H**ow many pronownes pri-
 matyues be there: viij. ego / tu / sui / ille / ipse / iste / hic / &
 is. Of þ whiche. viij. ego & tu be onely demonstratyues
 sui onely a relatyue / the other be somtyme demonstras
 tyues / & somtyme relatyues. **H**ow knowe ye a pro-
 stratyue. nowne demonstratyue: for by hym is somwhat shewed

Formes.
 Primas
 tyue.

Demon-

not spoken of before. And every pronowne demonstra-
 tyue shall be suche gender and nombre as þe thyng is
 that is shewed by hym. ¶ How knowe ye a pronowne Relatyue
 relatyue: for by hym is somwhat reherced that was
 spoken of before. ¶ How knowe ye a pronowne deriuas
 tyue: for he is formed of his primatyue: as meus of
 ego/noster of nos. ¶ How many pronownes deriuaty-
 ues be there: *uij. me⁹/tu⁹/su⁹/noster/vester/nostras/
 and vestras.* Of þe whiche. *uij.* all may be called demō-
 stratyues/excepte *suus sua sui* that alwaye is a rela-
 tyue. In euery notwne & pronowne possessyue is vnder-
 stande the genityue case of his primatyue/to whome
 the adiectyue & the relatyue may be referred. ¶ How figures
 many figures of pronownes be there: *ij.* the symple
 as is/the compounde as *idem.* ¶ How many genders
 of pronownes be there: *viij.* the masculyne as *hic*/the fe-
 minyne as *hec*/the neutre as *hoc*/the comune of two
 as *hic et hec nostras*/the comune of thre as *ego tu sui.*
 ¶ How many declensions of pronownes be there: *iiij.*
 The fyrst/the seconde/the thyrde/the fourth. ¶ How Declēson
 knowe ye the fyrst declension of pronownes: for the ge-
 nityue & the datyue case synguler endeth in *i.* ¶ How
 many pronownes be of that declension: *iiij.* *ego/tu/sui.*
 ¶ Nōiatīuo *ego*/gō *mei*/dō *michi*/actō *me*/vō *ca:* Ego.
ret/ablō *me.* In plāli nō *nōs*/gō *nostrū* bel *nostrī*/
 datīuo *nobis*/actō *nōs*/vō *carē*/ablō *nobis.*
 ¶ Nōminatīuo *tu*/gō *tui*/dō *tibi*/accusatīue *te*/vō *Tu.*
carīuo *tu*/ablātīuo *te.* In plurali nōiatīuo *vos*/gō
vestrū bel *vestri*/datīuo *vobis*/accusatīuo *vos*/vō *Sui.*
carīuo *vos*/ablō *vobis.* ¶ Nōminatīuo *carē*/gō *sui*.
 datīuo *sibi*/actō *se*/vō *carē*/ablātīuo *se.* In plurali
 nō *carē*/gō *sui*/datīuo *sibi*/actō *se*/vō *carē*/abla-
 tīuo *se.* ¶ How knowe ye the seconde declension of pro-

notones: for the genityue case synguler endeth in ius
or in us / the datyue in i or in e. ¶ How many promow-
nes be of that declenfon: b. Ille / ipse / iste / hic / & is / and
these. viij. notones With theyr compoundes / vnus / to-
tus / solus / vllus / alter / ali⁹ / quis / & vter. Of þ which
viij. notones / vnus / totus / and solus haue onely the
vocatyue case.

¶ Versus.

Done vocatiuos cum totus solus et vnus.

Sed non in reliquis quorum genitiuus in ius.

Ille.

¶ Actō ille illa illud / gto illius / dco illi / actō illum illā
illud / bcto caret / abltō illo illa illo. In plali ntō illi ille
illa / gto illozū illarū illoz / dco illis / actō illos illas illa /
bcto caret / abltō illis. ¶ Ipse ipsa ipsum / and iste ista
istud be lykenwyle declyned.

hic

hunc

Actō hec gto huius. dco huic. actō hanc bcto caret.
hoc hoc

hoc

hi

hosi

Abltō hac In plali ntō he gto hanc dco his
hoc hec hosi

hos

Actō has. bcto caret. abltō his.
hec

Is.

¶ Actō is ea id / gto eius / dco ei / actō eum eam id / bcto
caret / abltō eo ea eo. In plali ntō ij ee ea / gto eozū earū
eozum / dco ijs / actō eos eas ea / bcto caret / abltō ijs bel

Vnus.

¶ Actō vnus vna vnum / gto vnius / dco vni / actō
vnum vnam vnum / bcto vne vna vni / abltō vno vna
vno. In plurali ntō vni vne vna / gto vnozum vnarū
vnozū vatiuo vni / actō vnos vnas vna / bcto vni vne
vna / abltō vnis. ¶ This notone vnus is not bled in the

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plurell nombze/ but Iohan he is toynd With a nomine
that lacketh the synguler nombze. Totus and solus be
lyke wyse declyned. Also vllus vlla vllum/ alter altera
alterum/ alijs alia aliud/ and vter vtra verum be lyke
wyse declyned/ saue that they lacke the vocatpue case.

Quis.
¶ **Q**uo quis qui que quod bel quid/ grō cuius/ dō cui/
actō quem quā quod bel quid/ vctō caret/ abltō quo bel
qui qua bel qui quo bel qui. In plurali nō qui que que
grō quorū quarū quorū/ dō quis bel quib⁹/ actō quos
quas que/ vctō caret/ ablatiū quis bel quib⁹. ¶ **H**ow
knowe ye the thyrde declension of pronowmes: for the
genityue case synguler endeth in i/ in e/ and in i/ the da
tīue in o/ in e/ and in o. ¶ **H**ow many pronowmes be of
that declension: v. **D**eus/ tuus/ ūi⁹/ noster/ and vester.

Deus.
¶ **Q**uo mē mea meū/ grō mei mee mei/ dō meo mee
meo/ actō meū meā meū/ vctō mi mea meū/ abltō meo
mea meo. In plālī nō mei e a/ grō meorū arō orū/ dō
meis/ actō meos meas mea/ vctō mei e a/ ablatiū eis.

Noster.
¶ **Q**uo noster a um/ grō tel/ dō o e o/ actō um am um/
vctō noster a um/ abltō nostro ūra ūro. ¶ **Tu⁹** ūi⁹
and vester be declyned lyke wyse/ saue p they lacke the
vocatpue case. ¶ **H**ow knowe ye p fourth declension of
pronowmes: for the genityue case synguler endeth in

atī/ the datīue in atī. ¶ **H**ow many pronowmes be of
that declension: ij. nostras and vestras/ and this nomine
cuius. ¶ **Q**uo hic et hec nō ē a/ hoc nostrate/ grō huius

Nostra.
ūratī/ grō huius ūratī/ actō hunc a hanc nostratē a hoc
nostrate/ vctō o nostras/ et o ate/ abltō ab hoc et ab hac
et ab hoc nostratī. In plālī nō hī a he tes a her ūa/ grō
horū a harū a horū ūrum/ dō hīs ūbus/ actō hos a has
tes et hō ūa/ vctō o tes et o ūa/ abltō ab hīs ūratībus.

¶ **L**ike wyse be vestras and cuius declyned/ saue that
they lacke the vocatpue case.

Acci. ūan.

Summe summe vester actō vocatīue.
P. B. 29.
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How knowe ye a verbe for he is declyned With mode and tens/Without case & article/ & betokeneth to do/ or to suffice/ or to be. ¶ How many maner of verbes be there: iij. a verbe psonall/ & a verbe impsonall. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe psonall: for he hath nombre & persone & a nominatyue case. ¶ How many thynges longe to a verbe psonall: viii. gendre/ mode/ tens/ coniugacyon/ fygure/ forme/ nombre/ & persone.

A verbe psonall.

Gendres

Actyue.

Calefacio.
Calefito.
Conficio.
Conficior.

A verbe passyue.

A verbe neutre.

A verbe comune.

A verbe deponēt.

¶ How many gendres of vbes psonalles be there: v. a verbe actyue/ a vbe passyue/ neutre/ comyn & deponēt. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe actyue: for he endeth in o/ & by puttyng to r maketh a passyue/ outtake facio and his compondes/ that kepeth a in composicion/ & may gouerne an accusatyue case of a reasonable thyng/ excepte inuideo/ interdico/ w̄ fewe other. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe passyue: for he betokeneth to suffice/ & endeth in r/ and by puttyng awaye r/ he turneth to his actyue: as amo/ amo. These be the sygnes of a verbe passyue: am/ art/ is/ was/ were/ or be. ¶ A verbe passyue wyl haue after hym an ablatyue case/ w̄ a preposicion of p̄ doer/ or somtyme a datyue/ & before hym a nominatyue case of p̄ sufferer/ excepte the infinityue mode let it. ¶ How knowe ye a vbe neutre: for he endeth in o/ & may not take r vpon o: as discostudo/ noz gouerne an accusatyue case of a reasonable thyng after hym. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe comyn: for he hath p̄ letter of the passyue/ & the significacyon of the actyue & the passyue bothe: as largio/ to graunte/ or to be graunted. These be verbes comune in these verbes folowynge.

Largio/ experio/ venio/ moro/ osculo/ hortor

Crimino/ amplecto/ interpetor/ hospito/ adde.

¶ How knowe ye a verbe deponēt: for he hath the letter of the passyue/ & betokeneth to do: as loquo/ rris

to speke, excepte nastro, trastro, crastro, and somachor
 With certeyn other. ¶ How many modes be there: vi.
 the indicatye, the imperatye, the optatye, the po-
 tencyall, the coniunctye, & the infinityue mode. ¶ How
 knowe ye þ indicatye mode: for he sheweth or asketh
 a reaso sothe or false. And to this mode wyll serue these tyue.
 latyn wordes. quāq̃ et si tametsi. Also wordes in cūq̃:
 as q̃cūq̃ & boyes gemynate put infynitely: as q̃d̃q̃s/
 the whiche also wyll serue somtyme to the coniunctye
 mode. ¶ How knowe ye the imperatye mode: for he
 byddeth or cōmaundeth. ¶ How knowe ye þ optatye
 mode: for he wyllleth or desyret, & these wordes/let/
 wolde god, I pray god, w other wordes of wysshynge
 be the sygnes of the optatye mode. And these latyn
 wordes: osi/brinā/o/be and si put for brinā wyll serue
 to the optatye mode. ¶ How knowe ye the potencyall
 mode: for he hath the significacyon of one of these ver-
 bes possum/holo/or debo, and the infynitye mode of
 the verbe þ he cometh of. And his sygnes in englyshe
 be these: may/can/might/wolde/sholde/or ought/
 With other lyke, and he is formed in all tenes lyke the
 boye of the optatye mode, save it that is the boye of
 the praterplusq̃ perfectens, in hym is also the boye of
 the praterperfectens, and he is put somtyme With the
 sygnes of the optatye mode, and somtyme With the
 sygnes of the coniunctye mode. ¶ How knowe ye the
 coniunctye mode: for he ioyneth a verbe to hym, or
 hymselfe to another. And the wordes in these verbes
 folowynge wyll serue to the coniunctye mode, & ma-
 ny of them somtymes to the indicatye mode.

Anteq̃ be postq̃ nisi quum quīs ubi donec
 In si cum dubitant: quasi/quin/ac si/prutq̃
 Per coniunctiuos posunt: licet adde quousq̃.

Summū possi-
 ue nennūq̃ et
 principis pte-
 riri tēpōis de-
 ponētum: vs
 oīus matris.

Indicas

Imperas

Optatye

Potēcial.

Abūke possi-
 tur alq̃ h̃ hoc
 mō voces pte-
 riri p̃fecti & fū-
 turū p̃unctum.

Coniunctye

How knowe ye the infinityue mode: for to before a verbe is the sygne of the infinityue mode. And also whan two verbes come togyder with a relatyue or a coniunction the latter shall be put in þ infinityue mode.

The infinityue mode hath neyther nombze nor persone nor nominatyue case/ but comynly an accusatyue case before hym expressed or vnderstode. ¶ **H**ow many tenses be there: v. the presentens/ the preterimperfectens/ the preterperfectens/ the preterplusperfectens/ and the futertens. ¶ **H**ow knowe ye þ presentens: for he betokeneth the tyme that is now/ as I loue. ¶ **H**ow knowe ye the preterimperfectens: for he speketh of the tyme that is past without any of these sygnes haue or had/ as I loued or dyd loue.

¶ **H**ow knowe ye the preterperfectens: for he speketh of the tyme that is past/ with this sygne haue/ hath/ or hath: as I haue loued/ þ hath loued/ he hath loued. ¶ **T**he preterperfectens is vled oftentymes for the preterimperfectens/ bothe in latyn

makynge & in construccyon. ¶ **H**ow knowe ye þ preterplusperfectens: for he speketh of þ tyme þ is past/ with this sygne had/ or hadde: as I had loued/ þ hadde loued. ¶ **H**ow knowe ye the futertens: for he speketh of the tyme that is to come/ comynly with this sygne shall or wyll/ as I shall loue/ I wyll loue/ thou shalt loue or wylte loue.

¶ **H**ow many coniugacyons be there: iiii. the fyrst/ the seconde/ the thyrde/ the fourth. ¶ **H**ow knowe ye a verbe of þ fyrst coniugacyon: for in declynynge he hath a longe before the re in the actyue voyce or before ris in the passyue voyce/ as amare amatis/ excepte dare/ circū dare/ veniundare/ pessundare/ latit-

Seconde dare: the whiche haue a shorte. ¶ **H**ow of þ seconde coniugacyō: for in declynynge he hath e longe before the re in þ actyue voyce & before ris in þ passyue voyce: as

docere doceris. ¶ How of the thyrde coniugacyon: For Thyrde is in declynynge he hath e shorte before the re in þ actyue iugacyon voyce / or before ris in the passyue voyce: as leger legeris. ¶ How of the fourth coniugacyon: For in declynynge he hath i longe before the re in the actyue voyce iugacyon and before ris in the passyue voyce / as audire audiris. ¶ How many figures of verbes be there: iij. the symple as taceo. the cōpōūde / as cōticeo. the detōpōūde / as conticesco. ¶ How many formes of verbes be there: iij. The primatyue / as lego. the deriuatyue / as lectito. ¶ How many nōbz of verbes be there: iij. þ synguler as lego. the plurell as legimus. ¶ How many psones of verbes be there: iij. þ fyrst as lego legimus. þ second as legis legitis. þ thyrde as legit legitur. Amo as amare amādi / do / dū. amātū tu. amās amatur⁹ (to loue) Docere docēs docui docere. docēdi / do / dū. doctū doctū docēs docturus (to teche) Legere legēs legi gere. legēdi / do / dū. lectū tu. legēs lecturus (to rede) Audire audiendi / do / dū. audirū tu. audies auditurus (to here)

Indicati	Amo / as / at.	I loue	amamus atis ant.
uomā tpe	Docere / ces / cet.	I teche.	In plali docemus cetis cent.
presenti.	Lego / gis / git.	I rede	legimus gis gunt.
	Audire / is / it.	I here	audim⁹ diris diunt.

Amabam	I loued / or dyd loue.
Preterito	
Docēbam	
imperfecto.	
Legēbam	bas bat. In plurali bamus battis bant.
Audiebam	

Amavi	I haue loued.
Preterito	
Docui	
perfecto.	
Legi	isti it. In plurali imus istis erunt vel erit.
Audiui	

Acci. san.

B iij

Dto plus: Amaueram/ I had be loued.
 Imperfecto. Docueram/
 Legeram/ ras/rat. In plurali ramus ratis rant.
 Audiueram/

futuro Amabo I shall loue/or I will loue.
 Docebo bis bit. In plurali binus bitis bunt.
 Legam es et. In plurali emus etis ent.
 Audiam.
 Loue p. let h^o loue. let b^s loue. loue you. let them loue.
 Impati: Ama/et. amemus amate ament.
 uo mo tpe Doce/at. doceamus docete doceant.
 presenti. Lege/at. In p^lali legamus legite legant.
 Audi/at. audiamus audite audiant.
 Let b^s loue. loue you. let them loue.

futuro Amato (loue p or he emus tote anto bel antote.
 Doceto here after) ceamus tote cete bel cetote.
 Legito tu bel ille. In p^lali gam^o tote guto bel gutote.
 Audito amus tote diunto bel potē.

Optati: Amarem I wolde to god I loued.
 uo modo Docerem
 tpe p^lati Legerem res ret. In p^lali btina remus retis rent.
 btinam Audirem

¶ Caret preterito imperfecto. Quidam tamen
 volunt presentis esse et preteriti imperfecti.

Dto per: Amauerim I praye god I haue loued.
 fecto btinam Docuerim
 Legerim ris rit. In plurali btina rimus ritis rint.
 Audiuirim

Dto plus: Amauissem Wolde to god I had loued.
 Imperfecto Docuissem
 btinam Legissem ses set. In plurali btina semus setis sent.
 Audiuissem

Amem (let me loue) ames (loue thou) amet (let hym
loue. In plurali beinam amemus (let vs loue) ametis
(loue ye) ament (let them loue)

futuro Doceam
beinam Legam as at. In plurali beinā amūs atis ant.
Audiam

Potēciali Amarem I wolde/sholde, or ought to loue.
modo tpe Docerem/
presenti Legerem/ res/ ret. In plurali beinā rem⁹ retis rent.
beinā. Audirem/

Caret p̄terito imperfecto.

P̄terito Amauissem I wolde/sholde, or ought to haue loued.
perfecto Docuissēm
beinam Legissem les let. In plurali semus setis sent.
Audiuissem

P̄terito Amauissem I had be loued.
plusq̄per Docuissēm
feto be- Legissem les let. In plurali semus setis sent.
nam Audiuissem

I may loue or can loue.

(presenti) Amem/ es et. In plurali emus etis ent.
futuro Doceam
beinam Legam as at. In plurali amūs atis ant.
Audiam

When I loue.

Coniuncti- Amem/ et. In plurali emus etis ent.
uo mō tpe Doteam
p̄fici cum Legam/ as at. In plurali amūs atis ant.
Audiam

Amarem Whan I haue loued, or dyd loue.
Præteritum Imperfectum Docerem
 fectum cum Legerem resset. In plurali cum rimus ritis rent.
 Audirem

Amauerim Whan I haue loued.
Præteritum Perfectum Docuerim
 fectum cum Legerim ris rit. In plurali cum rimus ritis rint.
 Audiuerim

Præteritum Plusquamperfectum Amauissem
 plusquamperfectum Docuissim
 fectum cum Legissim ses set. In plurali cum rimus ritis sent.
 Audiuissim

Amare Whan I shall loue.
Futurum Docue-
 cum Lege- ro ris rit. In plurali cum rimus ritis rint.
 Audire-

Infinitiuum Amare (to loue) amauisse to haue or had loued.
 uo modo Docere Præteritum perfectum et docuisse
 tpe præteriti Legere plusquamperfectum. legisse
 Audire audiuisse

Amaturus (to loue) amaturus (to loue or of louyng)
Futurum Dociturus esse Gerundia bel docen-
 Lecturam participia legens di do dum.
 Auditurum Ita sic hec. audiens

Amatum to loue Amatum to be loued
Supina Doctum to teche Doctum to be taught
 Lectum to reade Lectum to be reade
 Audium to here Audium to be herde

Notio pñcipia
venit ab hoc
verbo: alterum
presentis: vt

Amans Louyngē.

Docens Alterū palozis

Legens futuri: vt

Audiens

Amaturus (to loue/oz a-

Docturus houte to loue)

Lecturus

Auditurus

Amor/aris/atus sum/ari/amatus/amandus.

Doceor/eris/doctus sum/doceri/doctus/docendus.

Legor/legeris/lectus sum/legi/lectus/legendus.

Audioz/diris/audir⁹ sum/audiri/audit⁹/audiendus.

Indicati
uo modo
tye pñti.

Amor: aris bel are (I am loued)

Doceor

Legor: eris bel ere etur. In plurali mur mini tur.

Audioz

Ima: I was loued.

Doce:

Legē: bar baris bl bare bat. In plali bamur bamis
(ni bantur.

Audie:

(I haue be loued/þ haſt be loued/he hath be loued)

Amatus I haue be loued.

Perfeto. **Doctus** sum bel fui/tus es bel fuiſti/tus eſt bel fuiſt.

Lectus In plurali ti ſumus bel fuiſimus/ti eſtis bel

Auditus fuiſtis/ti ſunt fuerunt bel fuerē.

Amatus I had be loued.

Perfeto **Doctus** erā bel fuiſſā/tus eras bel fuiſſas/tus erat

Lectus bel fuerat. In plurali ti eram⁹ bel fueram⁹/

Auditus ti et aris bel fueratis/ti erant bel fuerant.

Amabo: I ſhall be loued/oz wyll be loued.

Futuro. **Docebo:** beris bel bere bitur. In plurali bīmur bīmī

Legat

Audiat eris bel ere etur. In plali emur emini entur.

C Be thou loued / let hym be loued / let vs be loued /
be ye loued / let them be loued.

Impati:	Docere / Amare / ametur.	emur amini antur.
uo mō tpe	Docere / doceatur.	In plurali amur cimini ceantur.
presenti.	Legere / legatur.	gamur gimini gantur.
	Audire / audiat.	diamur dimini antur.

Be þo: he loued here after / let vs / be you / let them.

Futuro	Amatoz	emur amino: antoz.
	Docetoz tu bel ille.	In plurali amur cmino: centoz.
	Legitoz	amur imino: guntoz.
	Auditoz	amur imino: untur.

Optati:	Amā:	Volde to god I were loued.
uo modo	Dore:	
tpe pñti	Lege:	rer reris bel rere ref. In plali btinā remur rē
btinam	Audi:	(mini rentur.

C Caret preterito imperfecto.

Itō per:	Amatus	I praye god I haue be loued.
fecto bti:	Doctus	sim bel fuerim / tus sis bel fueris / tus sit bel
nam	Lectus	fuerit. In plurali btinam ti simus bel fueris
	Auditus	mus / ti sitis bel fueritis / ti sint bel fuerint.

Itō plus	Amatus	I wolde to god I had be loued.
ppfecto	Doctus	essem bel fuisset / tus esses bñ fuisset / tus esset
btinam	Lectus	bel fuisset. In plali btinā ti essem ⁹ bel fuisset
	Auditus	mus / ti essetis bel fuissetis / ti esset bñ fuisset.

Futuro	Amer	(let me be loued) meris bel mere (be thou loued)
btinam	metur	(let hñ be loued) In plali btinā amemur (let vs be loued) mini (be ye loued) entur (let them be loued)

Docet	Legat	aris bñ are at. In plali bti. amur amini ant.
Audiat		

Potentiali Ama:
modo tpe Doce:
presenti ~~de~~ Lege:
nam Audi:

I Wolde/Holde/oz ought to be loued.

rer reris bel rere ref. In plali remur remini
(rentur.

Preterito Amatus
perfecto Doctus
~~nam~~ Lectus
Auditus

Caret preterito imperfecto.

I Wolde/Holde/oz ought to haue be loued.
essem bel fuissē/tus esses bl fuisses/tus esset
bel fuisset. In plali ti essem⁹ bel fuissetus/
ti essetis bel fuissetis/ti essent bel fuissent.

Preterito Amatus
plusqper Doctus
fecto ~~bre~~ Lectus
nam Auditus

I haue be loued.
essem bel fuissē/tus esses bl fuisses/tus esset
bel fuisset. In plali ti essem⁹ bel fuissetus/
ti essetis bel fuissetis/ti essent bel fuissent.

futuro Amer
~~nam~~ Docear
Legar
Audiar

I may oz can be loued.
eris bel ere etur. In plali amur amini ant.

Coniunctis Amer
uo mō tpe Docear
pñti cum Legar
Audiar

eris bel ere etur. In plali amur amini ant.

Whan I am loued.
eris bl ere etur. In plali cū emur emini ent.

aris bel are at. In plali cū amur amini ant.

Preterito Ama:
implecto Doce:
cum Lege:
Audi:

Whan I was loued.

rer reris bl rere retur. In plali cū remur re-
(mini rent.

Ptō pfe- Amatus
cto cum Doctus

Whan I haue be loued.

sim bel fuerim/tus sis bel fueris/tus sit bel
fuerit. In plurali cū ti simus bel fuerimus/
ti sitis bel fueritis/ti sint bel fuerint.

Prō plus Amatus **¶** When I had be loued.
¶ Perfecto Doctus essem vel fuisset / tus esses vel fuisset / tus esses
cum Lectus vel fuisset. In plali ti essem? vel fuisset /
 Auditus ti essetis vel fuissetis / ti essent vel fuissent.

Amatus **¶** When I shall be loued.
Futuro Doctus ero vel fuero / tus eris vel fueris / tus erit vel
cum Lectus fuerit. In plali cū ti erimus vel fuerimus / ti
 Auditus eritis vel fueritis / ti erint vel fuerint.

Infiniti Amari to be loued amatu (to haue or had be loued)
uo modo Doceri Prō perfect. doctum
tpē pūti. Legi cto et plus lectum esse / vel tum fuisse.
 Audiri ¶ perfect. auditum.

¶ Futuro amatu iri / vel amandū esse (to be loued)

Duo principia
 veniūt ab hoc
 verbo passivo:
 alterum preter-
 ritum

Amatus I loued. **Amandus** (to be loued)
Doctus Alterū prioris **Docendus**
Lectus futuri: be **Legendus**
Auditus **Audiendus.**

Forme of tenses. **O**f the preterperfects of the indicatiue mode be
 bui. tenses formed. The preterplusperfects of
 the same mode / by chaūgynge i in to e shott & puttynge
 to ram / as amau amauerā. The preterperfects of the
 optatiue mode / & the coniunctiue mode / by chaūgynge
 i in to e shotte & puttynge to rim / as amau amauerim.
 The futurtens of ꝑ coniunctiue mode / by chaūgynge i
 in to e shotte & puttynge to ro: as amau amauero. The
 preterplusperfects of ꝑ optatiue mode / of ꝑ potēcpall
 mode & of the coniunctiue mode / by puttynge to l & sem
 as amau amauissem. The preterperfects of the in-
 finitiue mode / by puttynge to s and se / as amau ama-

uiffe. ¶ How many concordēs of grāmer be there: iij. Cōcordēs
 The fyrst bytwene þ nominatyue case and the verbe. of gram:
 The seconde bytwene the adiectyue & the substātyue. mer.
 The thyrde bytwene the relatyue and the antecedent.
 ¶ The noiatyue case & the verbe must accorde in nōbre
 and persone. ¶ The adiectyue must accorde with his
 substātyue in case/gendre & nōbre. But nownes party
 tyues/distributyues/comparatyues oz suplatyue de
 grees/and other lyke put partyuely shall accorde in
 gendre w the genityue case/oz the other case þ foloweth
 and is gouerned of hym. ¶ The relatyue shall accorde
 with his antecedent in gendre nombze & persone.

How knowe ye a partycyple: for he is a parte of A party:
 reason declyned with case/and taketh parte of a cyple.
 nowne/ & parte of a vbe. What taketh he of a nowne:
 case/gēdre & nōbre. What of a vbe: tens/significacyō &
 fygure. ¶ How many thynges longe to a partycyple:
 vij. Gendre/case/tens/significacyon/nombze & fygure.
 ¶ How many gendres of partycyples be there: iij. the Gendres
 masculyne as hic amat⁹ / þ feminyne as amata / þ neu
 tre as amatū / þ comune of. iij. as hic & hec & hoc amās.

¶ How many cases of partycyples be there: vij. as be Cases.
 of nownes. ¶ How many tenses of pticyples be there: Tenses.
 iij. a participle of the presentēs / a participle of the pre
 tertēs / a participle of the fyrst future / & another of the
 latter future. ¶ How knowe ye a partycyple of the pre: Presen
 sentens: for his englyshe endeth in ynge/as louynge tens.
 and his latyn endeth in ans oz in ens: as amās docēs.
 ¶ Of whome is the participle of þ presentēs for med:
 Of the first persone synguler nombze of þ preterimper
 fectens of þ indicatyue mode/by chaūgynge þ last syl
 lable in ton & s: as amabā amans/loq̄bar loquēs/pote
 rā potēs/outrake presens/absens/& iens of ibā/quiēs
 of q̄bā/with they: cōposides: þ make they: gerūdyues

Acci. stan.

¶

in edoi edoi sumoi. And the genitive case synagule of the participle of þ presentens in euntis / excepte ambio that maketh ambiendi & ambiens. ¶ How knowe ye a participle of þ fyrst futurtens? For he betokeneth to do / or aboute to do / & his latyn endeth in rus / as lecturus (to rede / or aboute to rede) outtake þ participle of the fyrst futurtens þ cometh of the verbes neutre passyues / & of sum es fui / With certayne of his copouides.

¶ Of whome is he formed? Of the latter supyne by puttyng to rus / as lectu lecturus. outtake nasciturus of nascor. ignosciturus of ignosco. Also futurus of sum es fui.

Of þ presentens. ¶ How knowe ye a participle of þ presentens? For his englyshe endeth in vt or n: as loued / taught / slayn: and his latyn endeth in rus sus rus or uus / as amat^r visus nexus mortuus. ¶ Of whome is he formed? Of the latter supyne by puttynge to s / as doctus doctus. outtake mortuus of morior.

Of þ latter futurtens. ¶ How knowe ye the participle of þ latter futurtens? For he betokeneth to suffre lyke the infinitiue mode of þ passyue voyce: & his latyn endeth in dus / as amādus to be loued.

¶ Of whome is he formed? Of the genitive case synagule of the participle of þ presentens / by chaungynge tis in to dus / as amantis amādus. ¶ Of a 3be actyue & a 3be neutre that hath the supyne come. ii. participples / one of the presentens / & an other of the fyrst futurtens / as amās amator / currēs cursur^r. But of suche as lacke the supynes cometh but onely þ participle of þ presentens: as of timeo cometh onely timens. ¶ Of a verbe passyue come two participples / one of the pretertens / & an other of þ last futurtens / as amat^r amādus. But of suche passyues whose actyues lacke þ supyns cometh onely the participle of the last futurtens / as of timbo cometh onely timendus. ¶ Of a verbe deponed / yf he haue thre supynes cometh thre participples: one of the

presentens / an other of the pretertens / and an other of
the fyrst futurtens / as of loquor cometh loquens locu-
tus locuturus. ¶ Of a verbe comune come foure par-
ticiples: one of þ presentens / & an other of þ pretertens /
an other of the first futurtens / & an other of þ latter fu-
turiens: as of largior cometh largiens largit⁹ largitus
rus largitendus. ¶ How many nomb^{rs} of participles be nomb^{rs}es
there: ii. the synguler as amās / the plurel as amātes.

¶ How many fygures of participles be there: ii. the fygures
symple as legēs: the cōpounde as plegens. ¶ Nō hic
et hec et hoc amās / gto hui⁹ ris / dtō hui⁹ ti / actō hūc et
hāc tē et hoc amās / bctō o amās / abtō ab hoc & ab hac
et ab hoc te. In plālī ntō hi et he tes et hec tia / gto hoy
et harū et hoyū tū / dtō his tibus / actō hos & has tes et
hec tia / bctō o tes & o tia / abtō ab his amātib⁹. ¶ Nō
amaturus a um / gto rī re ri / dtō ro re ro / actō rū rā rū /
bctō re ra rā / abtō ro ra ro. In pluralī ntō rī re ra / gto
roū rarum roū / dtō ris / actō ros ras ra / bctō ri re ra /
abtō ris. ¶ Nō amat⁹ a um / and amandus a um / be
lykewyse declyned. ¶ How many maner of wyse may
the boyce of the participple be chaunged in to a noun^r:
foure maner of wyse / the fyrst whan he is construed
with an other case than þ verbe that he cometh of / as
doctus grammaticē. the seconde by composycon / as
doctus indoctus. the thyrde by comparyson / as doctus
doctior doctissimus. the fourth whan he signifeth no
tyme / as amandus. id est amari dignus.

Now knowe ye an aduerbe: for he is a parte of
reason vnderclined that is ioyned to verbes par-
ticiples gerūdpyes & supynnes to declare and fulfill the
significacyon of them. ¶ How many thynges louge to
an aduerbe: iiij. Significacyon / comparyson / forme /
and fygure. Significationes aduerbio^r que sunt: aut
sunt aduerbia loci / aut temporis / aut numeri & cetera.

Isusmodi ab-
latum nō exci-
tatur nisi metri
grā & sic vt sen-
tit Serui⁹ in se-
cunda editione
Donat.

Inueni^r inter-
dū etiā nō ad-
iectiuo i dictum
Salustia.
Quod maxime
impigros dele-
git.

Interdum sibi
ipsi. Idē parū
honeste iudi-
catis habuerit.

Que sunt aduerbia loci? Hic illuc istuc hac quo qua ubi
 int⁹ foras intro foris obutā. ¶ **These.** vj. aduerbes be
 interrogat p^{res}es of places. quo (Whether) qua (Whiche
 waye) vnde (frō whens) vbi (Where) quozsū (Whether
 warde) quousq; (how ferre) **Que sunt aduerbia t^{em}p^{or}is?**
 hodie nūc nuper heri cras aliqñ olim tūc quum dū tam
 semper mane modo vesp^{er}i tantūper aliquantūper ins
 terdum. **Que numeri?** semel bis ter quater nonies des
 cies vicies millies. **Que ordinis?** inde deinde deinceps
 deniq; demum postea p^{re}terea p^{ri}mum p^{ri}mo secundo
 vicissim quod et separandi est. **Que negādi?** haud neq;
 nō minime neutiq; nequaq;. **Que affirmādi?** etiā qdñ
 p^{er}f^{ec}to quippe certe scilicet. **Que optādi?** btinā oī vt o
 et si p^{ro} btinā. **Que cōcedendi?** licet esto. **Que adulādi?**
 sodes amabo. **Que iurādi?** pol metastoz mehercle me
 diussidius. **Que demonstrandi?** en ecce ecce ecce. **Que**
interrogādi? cur quare quāob^{re}. **Que dubitādi et euen**
tus? sunt que interdū cōfundū. ur: vt quid qui vtrū nū
 nō nūquid. **Que dubitādi?** forsan forsitan fortassis for
 tasse. **Que prohibendi?** ne. **Que euētus?** forte fortuitū.
Que similitudinis? quasi ceu tanq; vt velut veluti sic
 sicut sicuti put pⁱⁿde acti. **Que vocādi?** heus ehodum.
Que respōdendi? heu. **Que cōgregandi?** simul vna pa
 riter cōmuniter. **Que elegēdi?** poti⁹ imo. **Que hortan**
di? epa age agite. **Que separādi?** seorsū vīcatim vtriq;
 sigillatim semote paulatim sensim. **Que qualitat^{is}?**
 bene pulch^{re} fortiter oīno care vīlīter mīlere morose p^{er}
 peram expeditē. **Que quantitat^{is}?** multū plus minus
 parū satis nimium nimis valde. **Que cōparandi?** tam
 et q; magis maxime. ¶ **Grad⁹ cōparationis sūt tres?**
 positīuus cōparatīuus et superlatīuus. **Que sunt ad**
uerbia positīui grad⁹? docte pulch^{re} fortiter et similia.
Que cōparatīui? doctius pulch^{ri}us fortius. **Que sup**
latīui? doctissime pulcherrime fortissime. ¶ **Man⁹ ad**

uerbes/coniuncçions/and interieçions be of dyuers
significaçions/and therfore they may be dyuerfly na-
med/as vbi may be an aduerbe of place & of tyme/at a
coniuncçion copulatyue aduersatyue and diminutyue.

CHow many formes of aduerbes be there: two. the
primatyue as clā. the deriuatyue as clanculū. **C**How
many fygures be there: iij. the symple as diu. the com-
poside as iterdiu. the decoposide as imprudēter. **C**With
how many cases may an aduerbe be cōstrued: With al
cases. With a noiatyue/as en priam^o. With a genityue
case/as vbiq; locoꝝ. w a datyue/as ppius vbi. With
an accusatyue case/as proxime Hispaniam. With a vo-
catyue/as heus puer. w an ablatyue/as pcul dubio.

How knowe ye a coniuncçion: for he is a parte
of reason vnderlyned that ioyneth wordes oꝝ sen-
tences togyder. **C**How many thynges longe to a con-
iuncçion: thye. power/fygure/ & ordye. **C**How many
powers of coniuncçions be there: copulatyues/ disiu-
ctyues and interrogatyues/ With other þ folowe. Que
sunt copulatiue coniunctiones: et q; atq; at ac ast quoz.
Que sunt disiuñctyue: aut be vel ne nec an neq; seu siue.
Que interrogatiue: ne an necne anne nōne. Que exple-
tiue vel completiue: quidē equidē vero autē quozq; scilz
nimirūm profecto. Que aduersatiue: sed tamen quāq;
quis etsi tamen si et vero & ceterū qñ p sed po-
nunt. Que abnegatiue vel exceptiue: ni nisi quin alio-
quin p̄terq;. Que diminutiue: saltē ne nec at aut et
vel p saltē. Que causales: quia quāpropter quoniam
quippe enī etenī nā nāq; quicquidē siquidē quaten^o be q
ne neu neue si quā/ & qñ sumpta p quia. Que conditio-
nales: si sū modo dum dūmodo. Que ratiōnales: er-
go ideo igitur itaq; proūm proinde quocirca propterea
idcirco. Que electiue: q̄ ac et atq; quando sumuntur
pro q̄. **C**How many fygures of coniuncçions be there:

two. the symple / as at enim. the compounde / as atq; eteni. ¶ *Ordo coniectiōis est triplex. Aliē autē prepositiui ordinis sunt: vt at ac ast. Aliē autē subiunctiui ordinis: vt q; be ne autē quidē quoq; et vero. Aliē cōis ordinis: vt ergo ideo igit nāq; tamē.* ¶ How many wayes may a coniectiō copulatiue be put bytwene vniuersale cases: iij. maner of wyle. The fyrst whan the wordes that include the copulatiō haue not one nature of construction: vt iste liber est me⁹ et fratris. Cicero fuit eloquens et magni ingenij. The seconde wyle whan he cometh after a worde þ may gouerne diuers cases: vt tu es dignus laudis et p̄miō. The thyrde whā he is put bytwene two notones of places which must be put in diuerse cases: vt Cicero floruit Rome et Athenis.

Now knowe ye a preposicion: for he is a parte of reason vnderlynd most comynly set befoze other partes of reason in apposyciō and in composicion.

¶ How many thynges longe to a preposicion: two. power to gouerne case / & fygure. What case wyll a preposicion gouerne: Some an accusatiue / some an ablatiue / and some bothe the accusatiue and the ablatiue.

¶ Que preposiciones regunt actiū: Ad apud ante aduersum aduersus cis circa circū circa cōtra erga extra inter intra infra iuxta ob pone per ppe ppter scdm post trans ultra supra pter circiter vsq; vsus secus penes.

¶ Que regūt ablatiū: Ab abs cū corā clam de e ex pro pre palā sine absq; tenus.

¶ Que vtroq; casus regūt: In sub super et subter. ¶ In sub sup & subter whan they be ioyned with verbes or partycypples that betoken mouynge to a place / they gouerne an accusatiue / but ioyned with other wbes they gouerne an ablatiue case. These preposicions apud penes secundum absq; sine / with certayne other / stande euer in apposyciō. And these / am di dis re se co con / stande euer in compo-

sicpon. A pzeoposicpon in composicpon oftentymes wyll
 serue to þ same case þ he doth in apposicpon. ¶ What
 doth a pzeoposicpō in cōposicpō: Oftentymes he encrea
 seth/somtyme he dymynyssheth/ & somtyme he chaun
 geth significacyon of þ wordes þ he is cōpounde with
 as admiroz subideo dedisco. ¶ Whan two pposicions
 come befoze a casuall worde/ the latter pzeoposicion shall
 gouerne the case: vt veni de ultra mare. ¶ What differ
 rence is bytwene an aduerbe and a very pzeoposicpon:
 A very pzeoposicpon in apposicpon may neuer be put
 without his casuall worde/ and aduerbe may. ¶ How
 many fygures of pzeoposicions be there: ii. the symple
 as versus. the comounde as aduersus. ¶ All pzeoposi
 cyons in apposition be put befoze the wordes that they
 serue to/ outtake þlus þlyp and tenus/ whiche comyn
 ly be put after the wordes that they serue to. Also cum
 is put after þ ablatyue case in bothe nombres of these
 thye pronownes ego tu sui/ and somtyme after the ab
 latyue case of this nowne quis qui que quod.

Interdū etiā
 abundat: vt
 emori.

How knowe ye an interieccyon: for he is a parte
 of reason vnderlyned that betokeneth passyon of
 mānes soule with an vnperfeyte voyce of ioye/ sorowe/
 wonder/ dyede &c. ¶ How many thynges longe to an
 interieccyon: One. significacyon onely. ¶ Significa
 cyons of interieccyons be dyuers. Some of ioye/ as
 eua: euge ha ha he. Some of sorowe/ as heu hei be.
 Some of dyede/ as at at. Some of meruayling o: won
 deryng/ as pape. Some of disdeynynge o: of scornynge
 as hui bah. Some of exclamaciō/ indignacyō o: anger
 as proh. Some of cursynge/ as be malū/ multū malo.
 All other may be reduced to some of these. ¶ What par
 tes of reason may be put as an interieccyon: A nowne
 by hymselfe/ as malum. Somtyme a pronowne and
 his adiectyue/ as me miserū. Somtyme a hole reason

bothe in latyn & in englyshe: as *proh desit atq; hominū
fidem* / ha *Jesu mery* / ha good loyde / and suche other.
¶ An interieccion may be construed wth all cases / excepte
a genityue & an ablatyue wth a noiatyue / as o *festus
dies hois* : wth a datyue / as *hei michi* : wth an accusatyue /
as *heu me miserum* : wth a vocatyue / as *ah Coridon*.

¶ Aditamenta.

of
¶ Whā I haue of before a p^{pr}e name of a cite / towne /
regyon or cōstree / or any other place: yf the wo^rde that
goth before of betoken not the owner / I shall comynly
take the possessyue of þ name of the place / & not þ geni-
tyue nor þ ablatyue wth a p^{re}posicion: as *Ioannes
Londoniensis* / non *de Londonijs*. *Elephanti Arabici
poti⁹ q̄ Arabie*. *Piscis marini poti⁹ q̄ maris*. *Fragra
montana poti⁹ q̄ montis*. But in some appellatyues I
may take indifferently the genityue case of the name
of the place / or his possessyue: as *prefectus byban⁹ bel
bybis* : *consuetudo forēsis bel foris* : *mos patrius bel pa-
trie*. ¶ All nouns adiectyues of the thyrde declen^{son}
whose nominatyue case synguler endeth in *er* / or in *is*
and hath the neutre in *e* : also substātyues in *er* / in *al* / or
in *e* (excepte *sal*) make theyr ablatyue case synguler
comynly in *i*. ¶ All nouns substātyues & adiectyues of
the thyrde declen^{son} / whose genityue case plurell en-
deth in *um* / make theyr accusatyue plurell in *es* & in *is*
¶ *Cadē vox variē sumpta potest diuersarū esse partiū
orationis* : *ut hic p̄nomen est et aduerbiū / verū nomē et
z̄iectio*. ¶ *Aduerbiū & interiectio* : et sic de multis alijs.

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in flete strete / at the sygne of the Sonne.

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